

Real time Satellite Estimation and Mapping of Snow Water Equivalent across the Sierra Nevada

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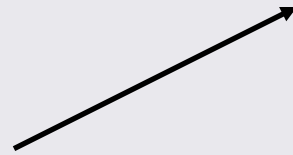
CA Drought

2/26/2014

Remotely sensed snowpack reconstruction improves Sierra Nevada water storage estimates

$$SWE_n = SWE_0 - \sum_{j=1}^n M_j$$

when $SWE_n = 0$,

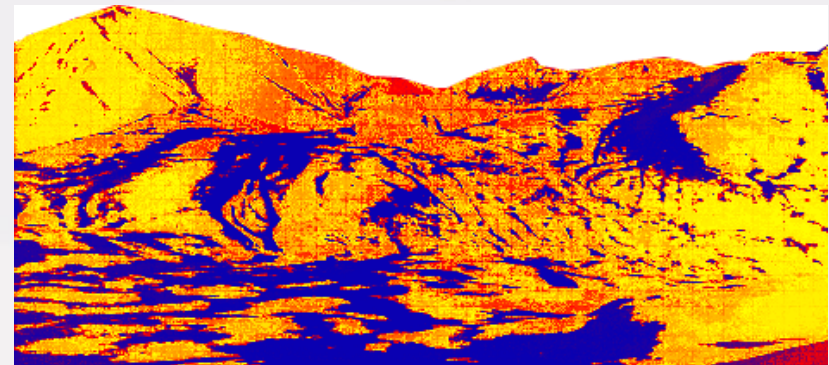


snow covered area



daily snowmelt, cm

$$SWE_0 = \sum_{j=1}^n M_j$$

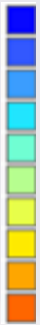


Cline et al., 1998a,b; Liston, 1999; Molotch et al., 2004b; Molotch & Bales, 2005;2006; Durand et al., 2007; Molotch, 2008.

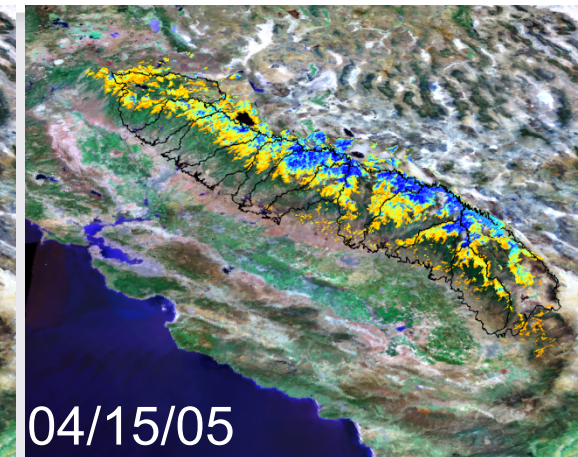
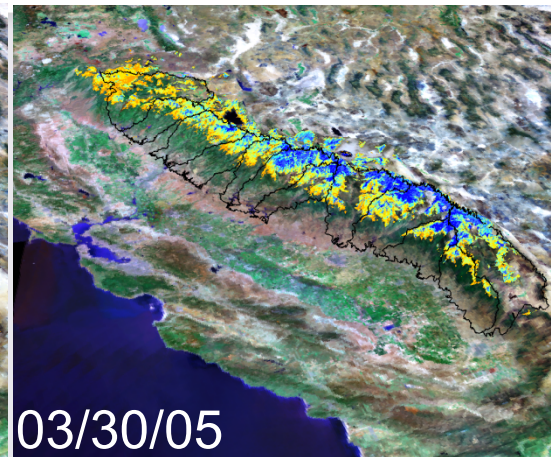
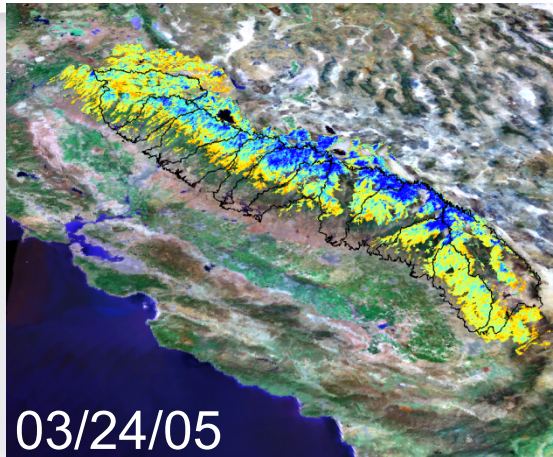


Range-Scale Snow Cover: MODIS

SCA, %



100
80
60
40
20
1



MODSCAG – Dozier et al., 2010

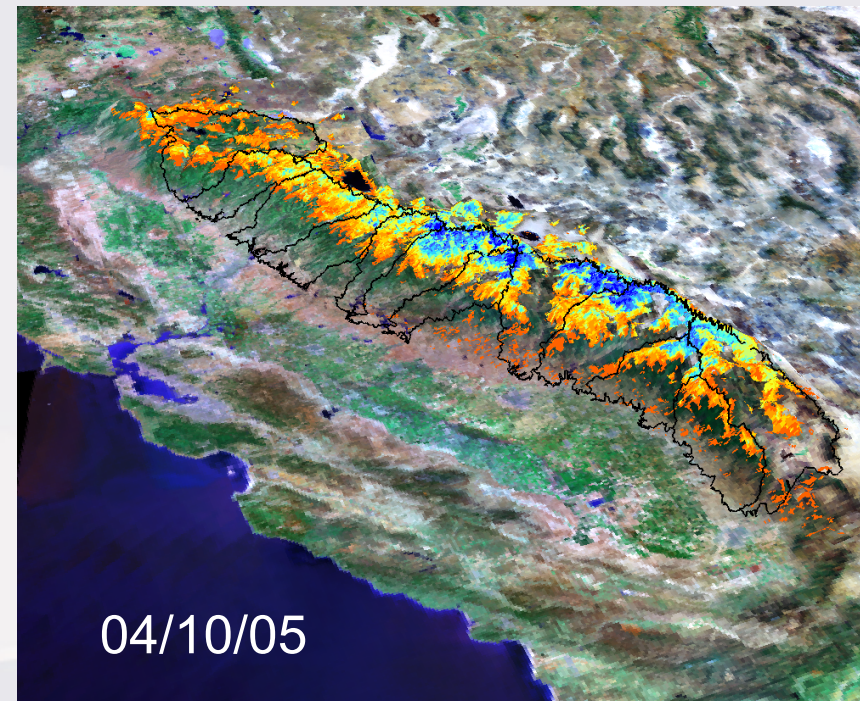
Due to lower initial mass
snow disappeared
rapidly in N. Sierra.

Areas with persistent
snow cover had
greatest mass.

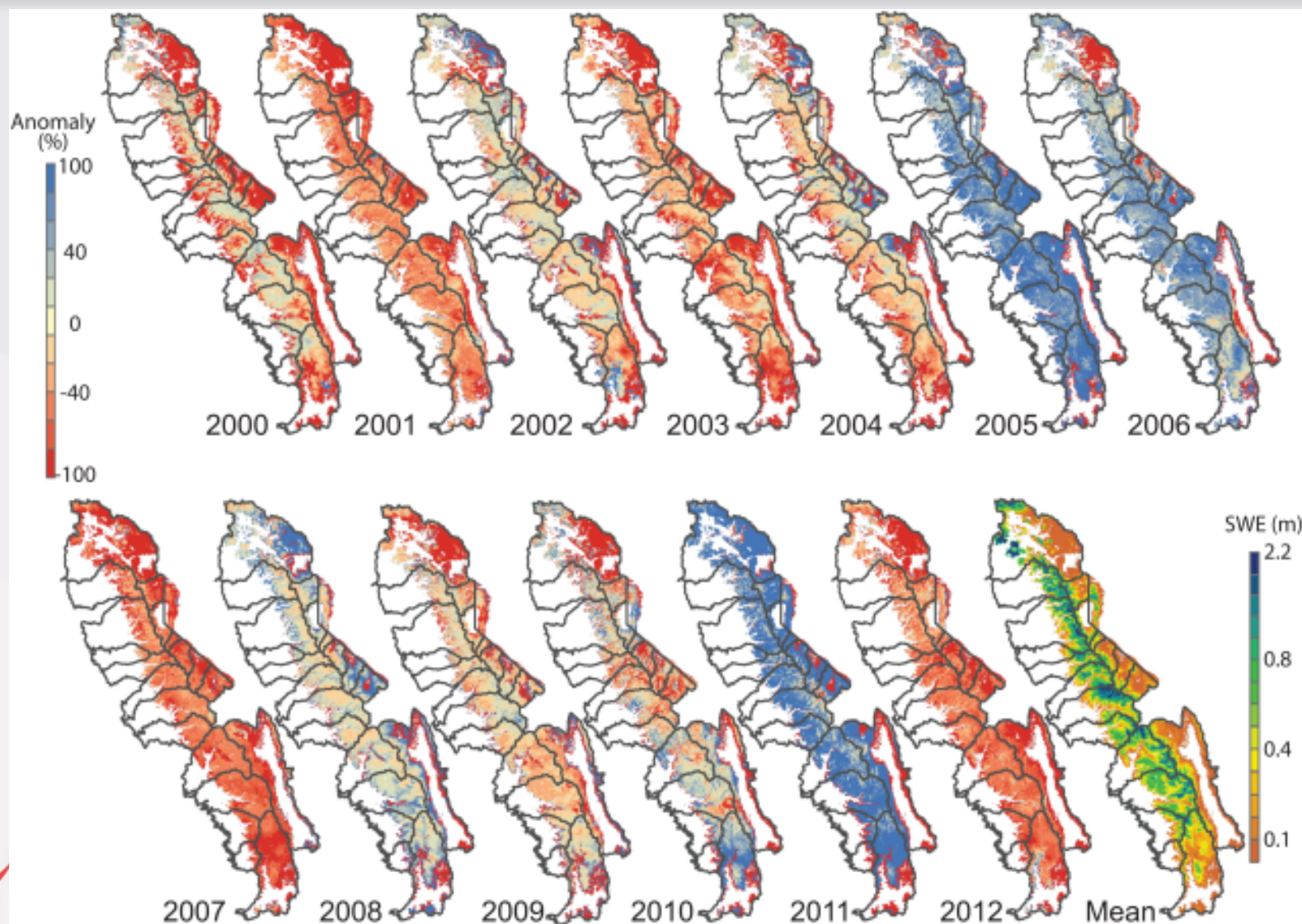
SWE, cm



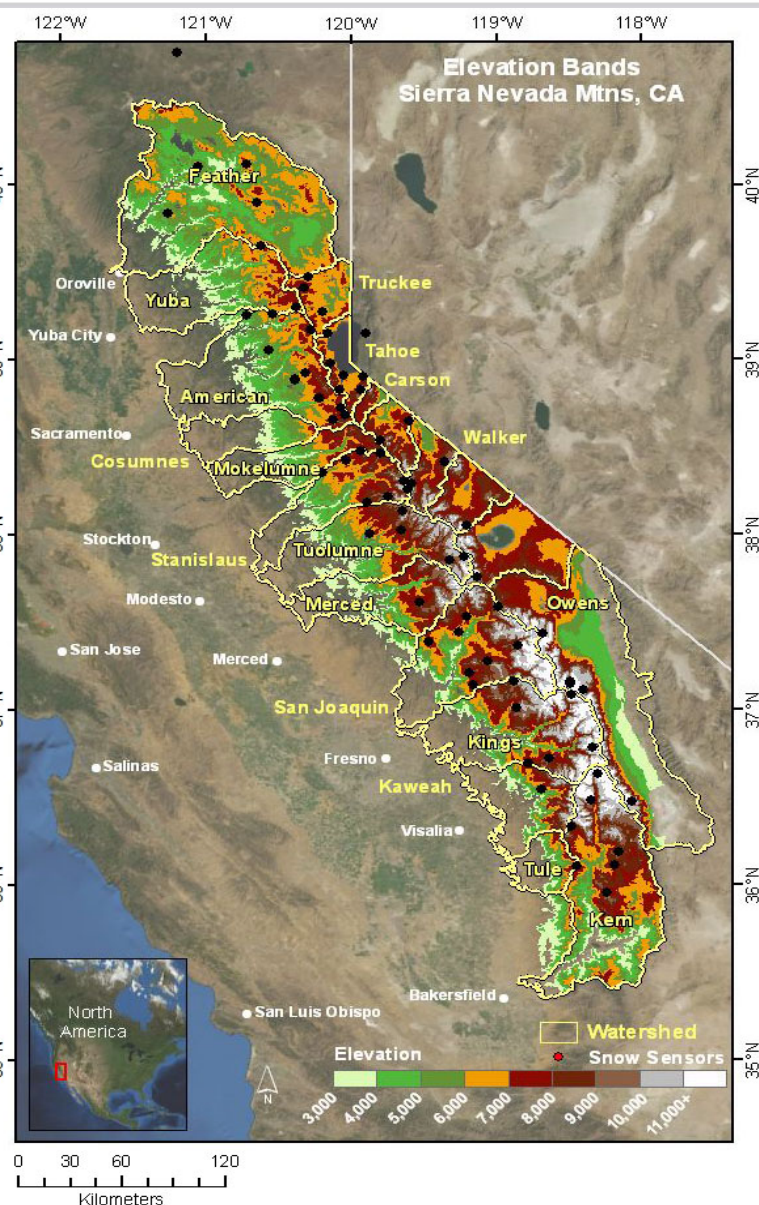
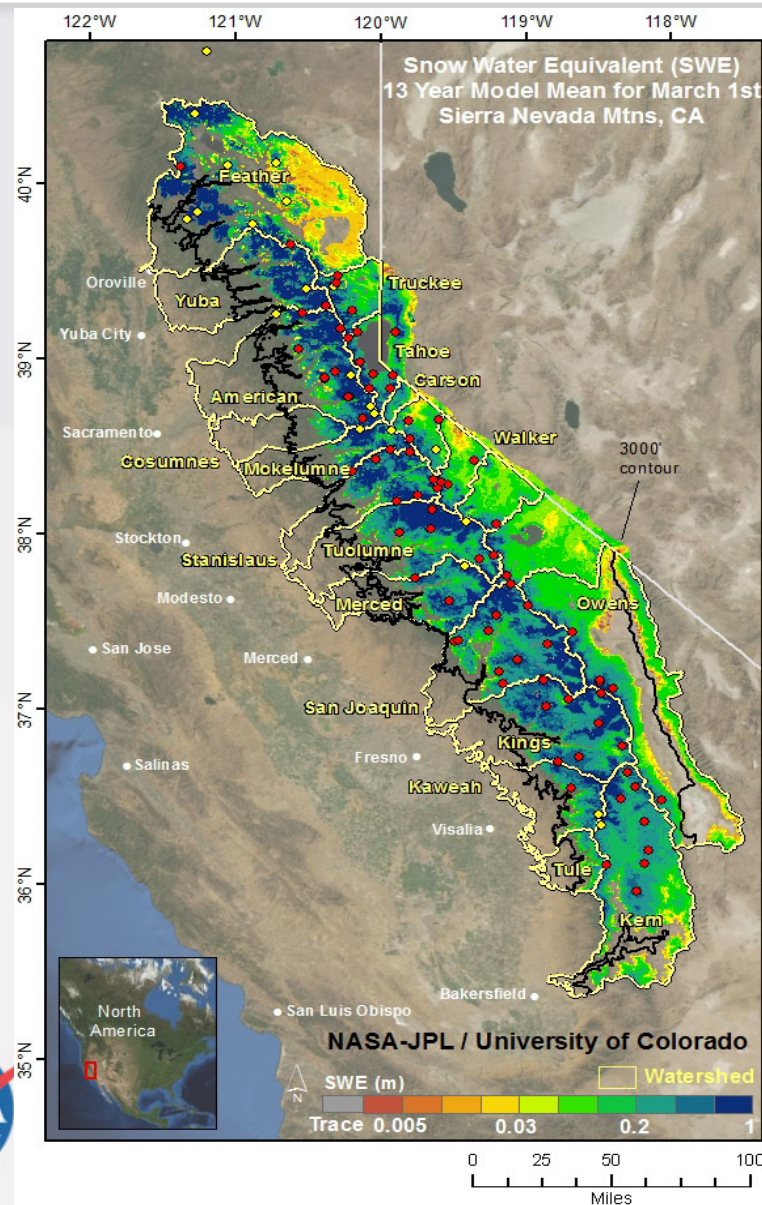
450
250
190
130
60
1



Snow Water Equivalent Anomalies

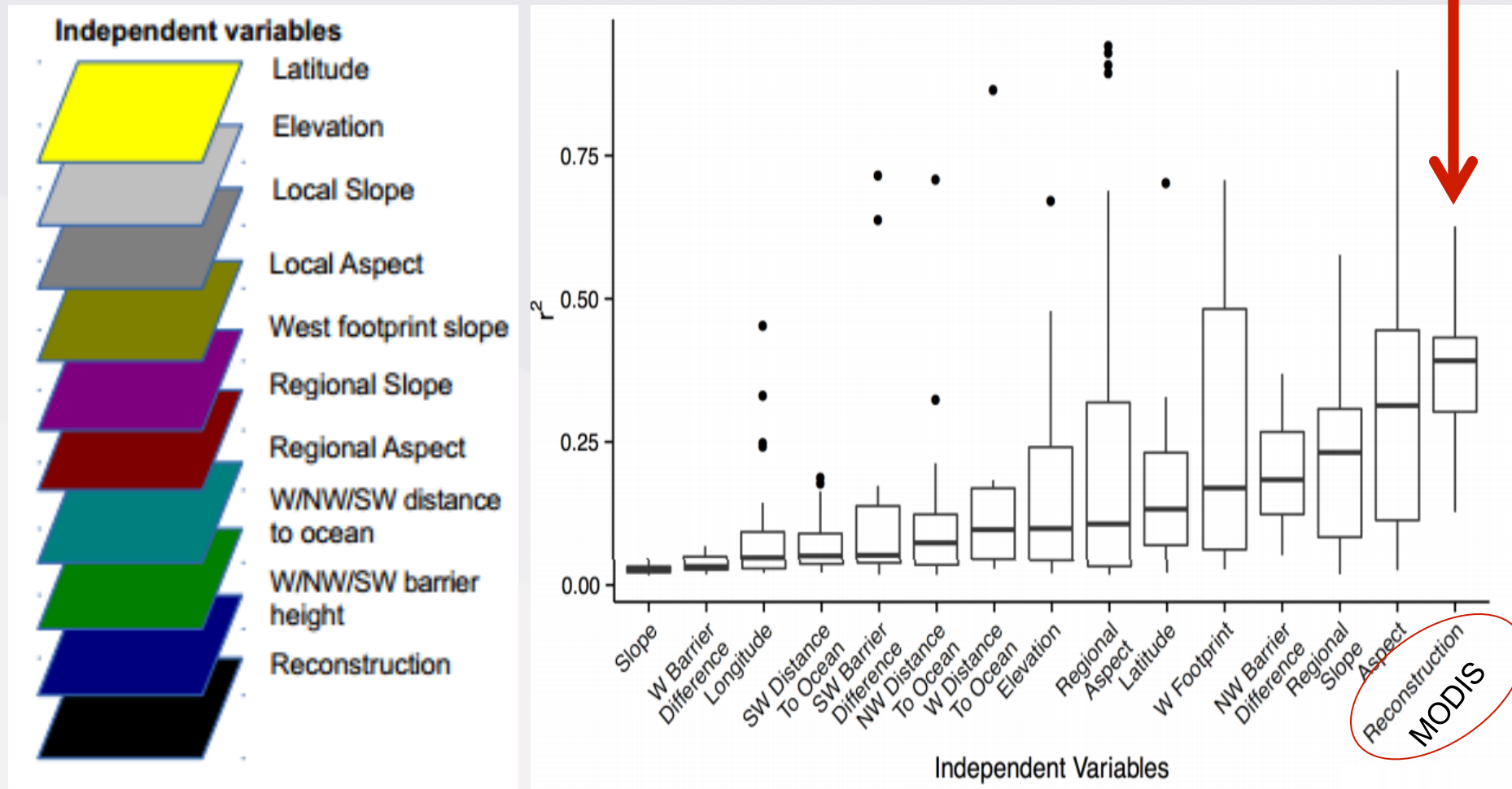


Blending Reconstruction w/ Snow Sensors

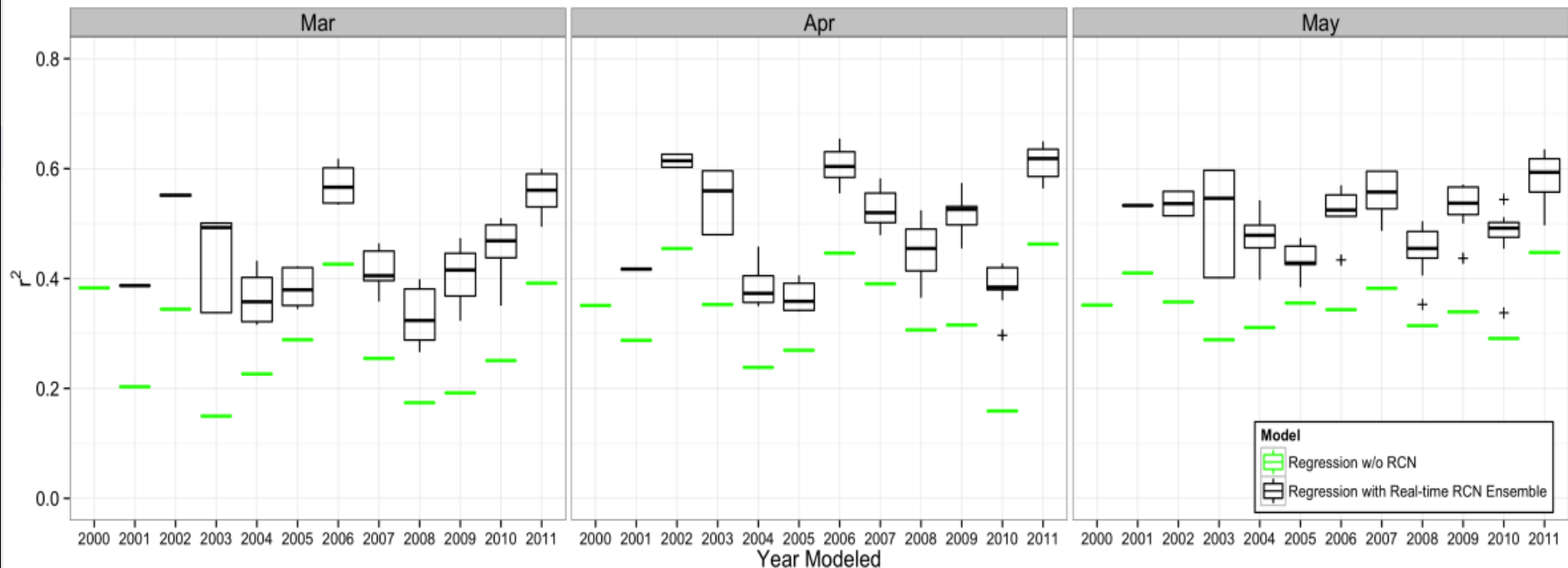


Correlation between SWE & Terrain

Highest correlation

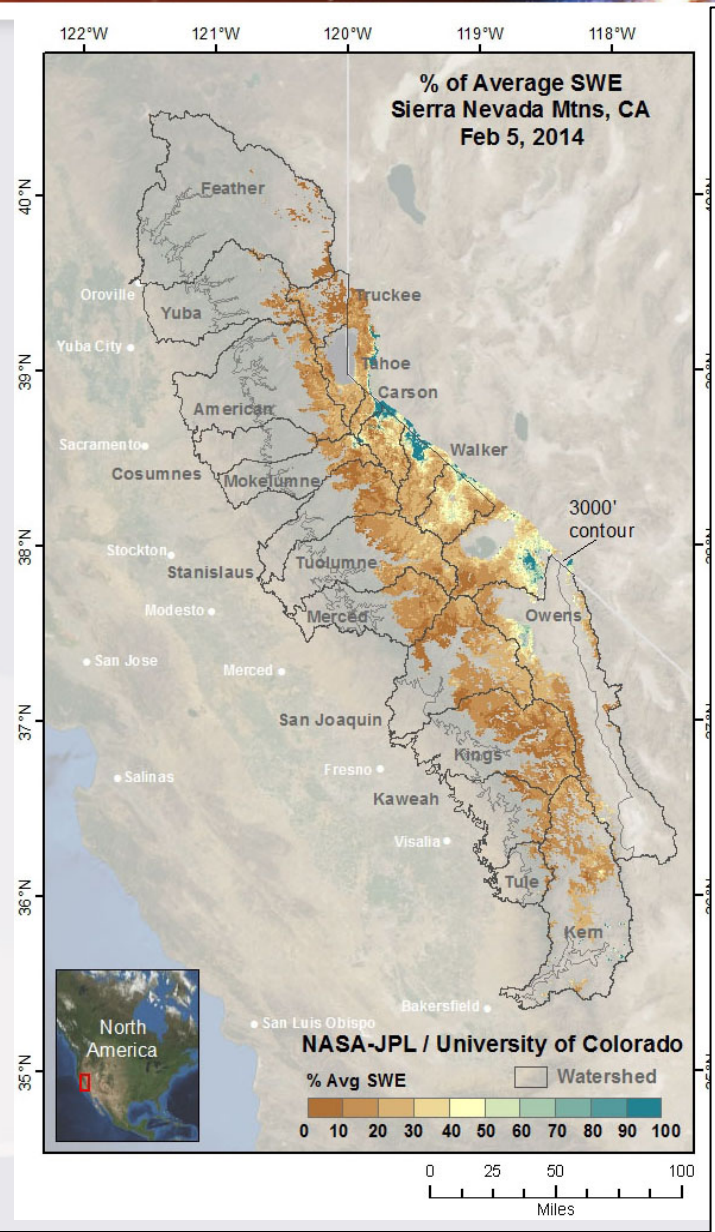
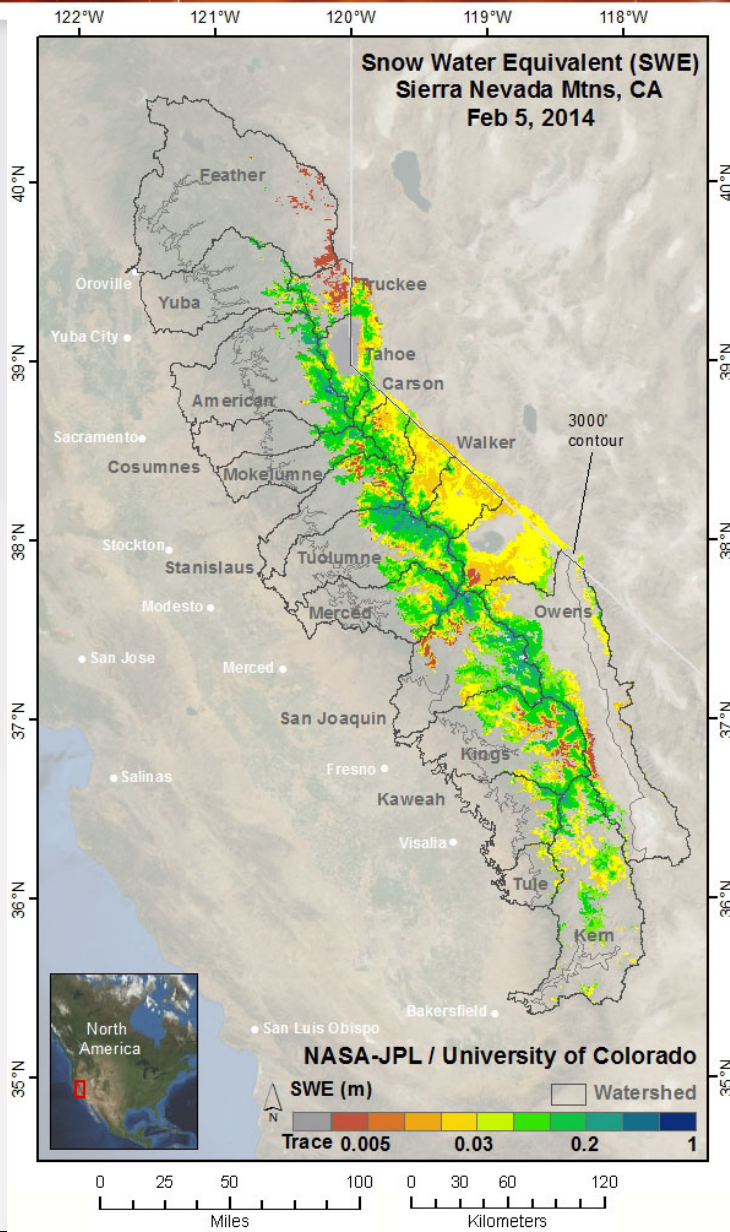


Multi-variate Regression: SWE Interpolation

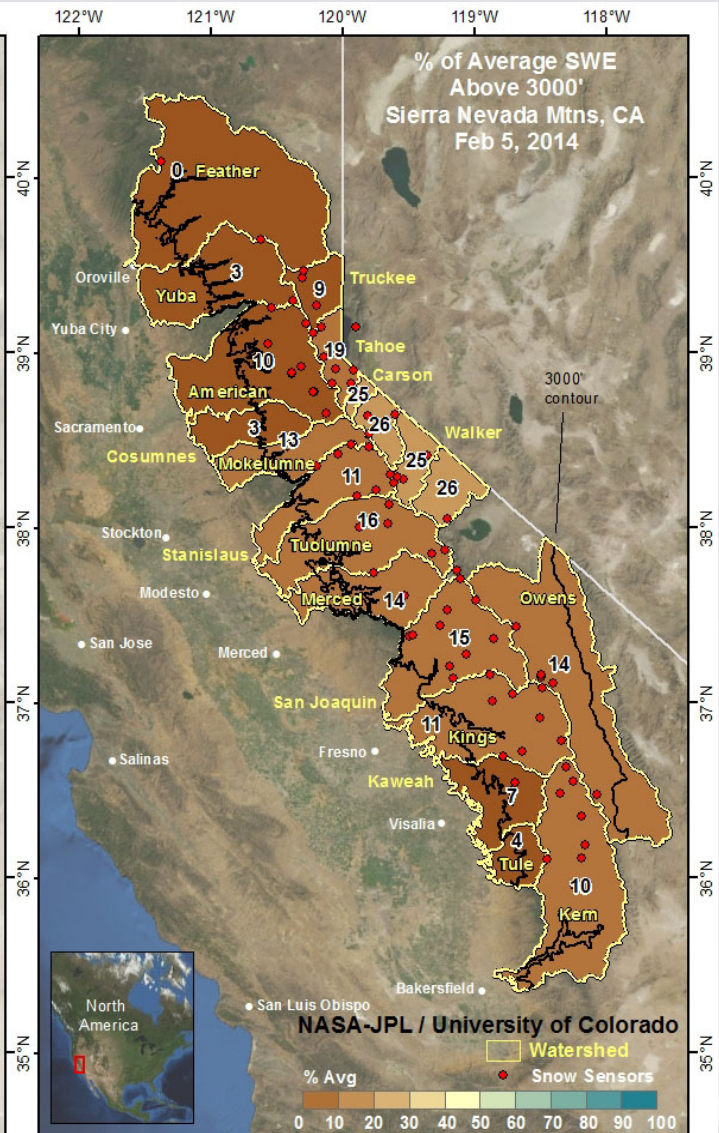
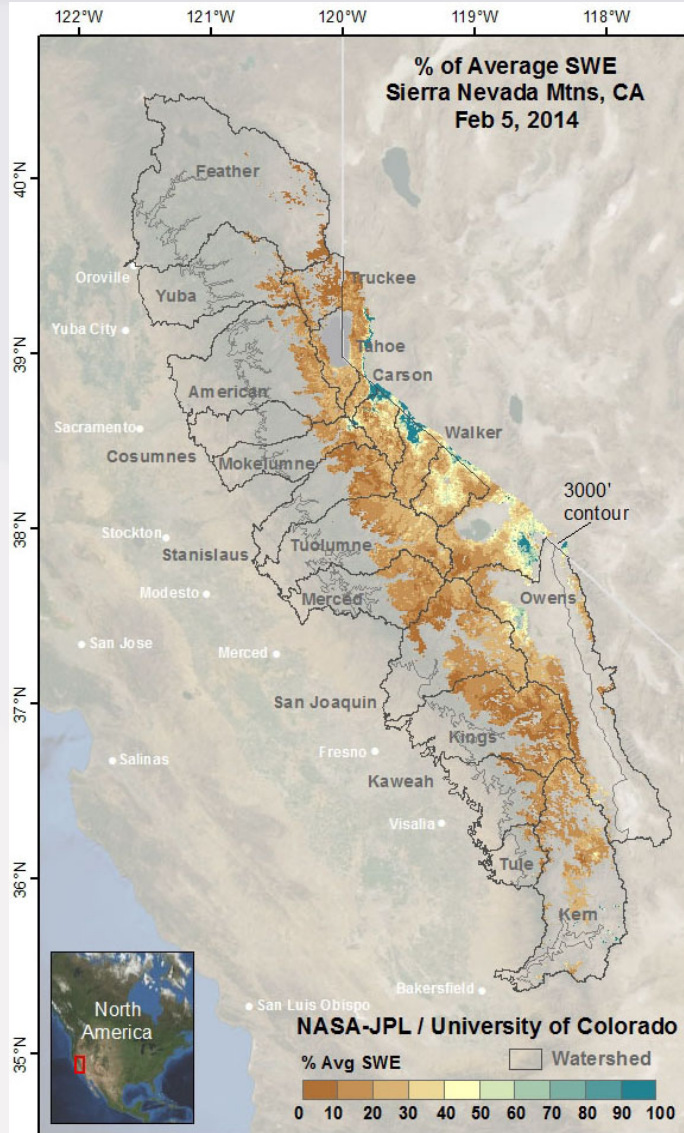


R^2 increase = 0.18 R^2 increase = 0.16 R^2 increase = 0.16

Real Time SWE: February 5, 2014



Real Time SWE Anomaly: Feb. 5, 2014



Real Time SWE Reports by Watershed

Watershed	2/5/14 SWE (in)	2/5/14 % Avg to Date
AMERICAN	1.18	9.90
FEATHER	0.03	0.22
KAWEAH	0.64	7.42
KERN	1.01	10.17
KINGS	1.75	10.99
TAHOE	4.39	19.18
MERCED	1.58	13.80
OWENS	0.85	13.75
SAN JOAQUIN	2.55	15.18
STANISLAUS	1.57	10.63
TRUCKEE	1.34	8.63
TUOLUMNE	2.46	16.45
YUBA	0.29	2.53
COSUMNES	0.09	2.77
MOKELUMNE	1.36	12.70
TULE	0.21	3.71
WEST WALKER RIVER	2.43	25.10
EAST WALKER RIVER	2.06	26.16
WEST FORK CARSON RIVER	3.73	25.26
EAST FORK CARSON RIVER	2.89	26.22

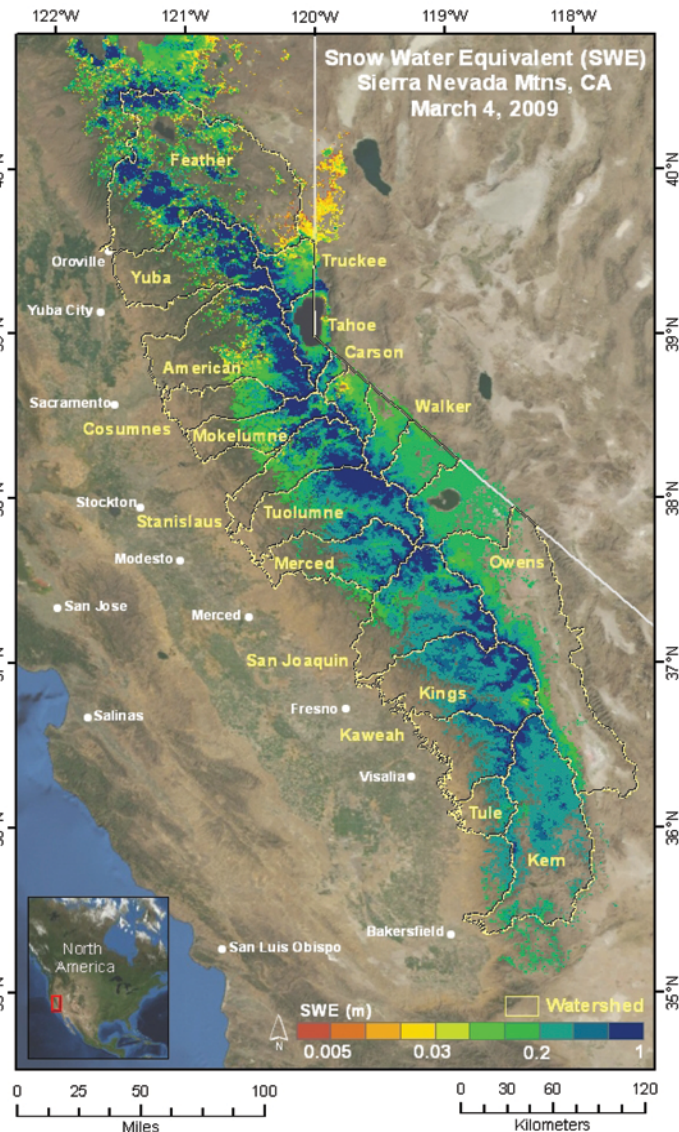
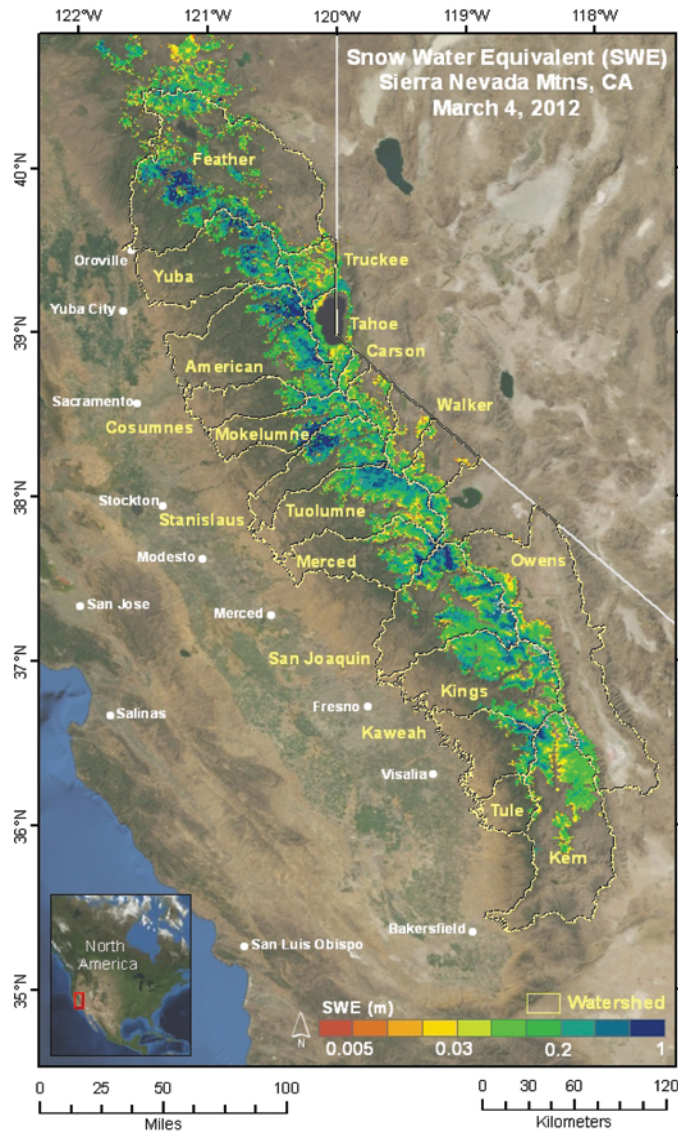


Real Time SWE Report by Elevation Band

Watershed	Elevation	2/5/14 SWE (in)	2/5/14 % Avg to Date	Area Sq Mi
AMERICAN	3000-4000'	0.00	0.00	191.9
	4000-5000'	0.00	0.09	249.3
	5000-6000'	0.06	0.41	294.8
	6000-7000'	1.81	6.13	296.4
	7000-8000'	6.59	17.75	175.7
	8000-9000'	8.38	20.88	74.2
	9000-10,000'	11.41	23.24	8.9
COSUMNES	3000-4000'	0.00	0.00	77.8
	4000-5000'	0.00	0.00	84.7
	5000-6000'	0.00	0.00	63.6
	6000-7000'	0.57	2.41	28.1
	7000-8000'	5.02	14.48	8.6
E CARSON	5000-6000'	1.32	68.15	32.7
	6000-7000'	1.68	26.83	77.7
	7000-8000'	2.61	24.94	102.6
	8000-9000'	4.01	25.57	96.5
	9000-10,000'	4.42	25.02	29.7
	10,000-11,000'	4.29	25.27	13.5
	> 11,000'	8.15	26.37	0.3
E WALKER	6000-7000'	1.66	44.50	73.6
	7000-8000'	1.43	32.03	157.4
	8000-9000'	1.39	21.80	154.9
	9000-10,000'	2.76	22.53	63.1
	10,000-11,000'	5.33	24.55	48.8
	> 11,000'	6.18	24.31	7.8
FEATHER	3000-4000'	0.00	0.00	286.2
	4000-5000'	0.00	0.00	735.8



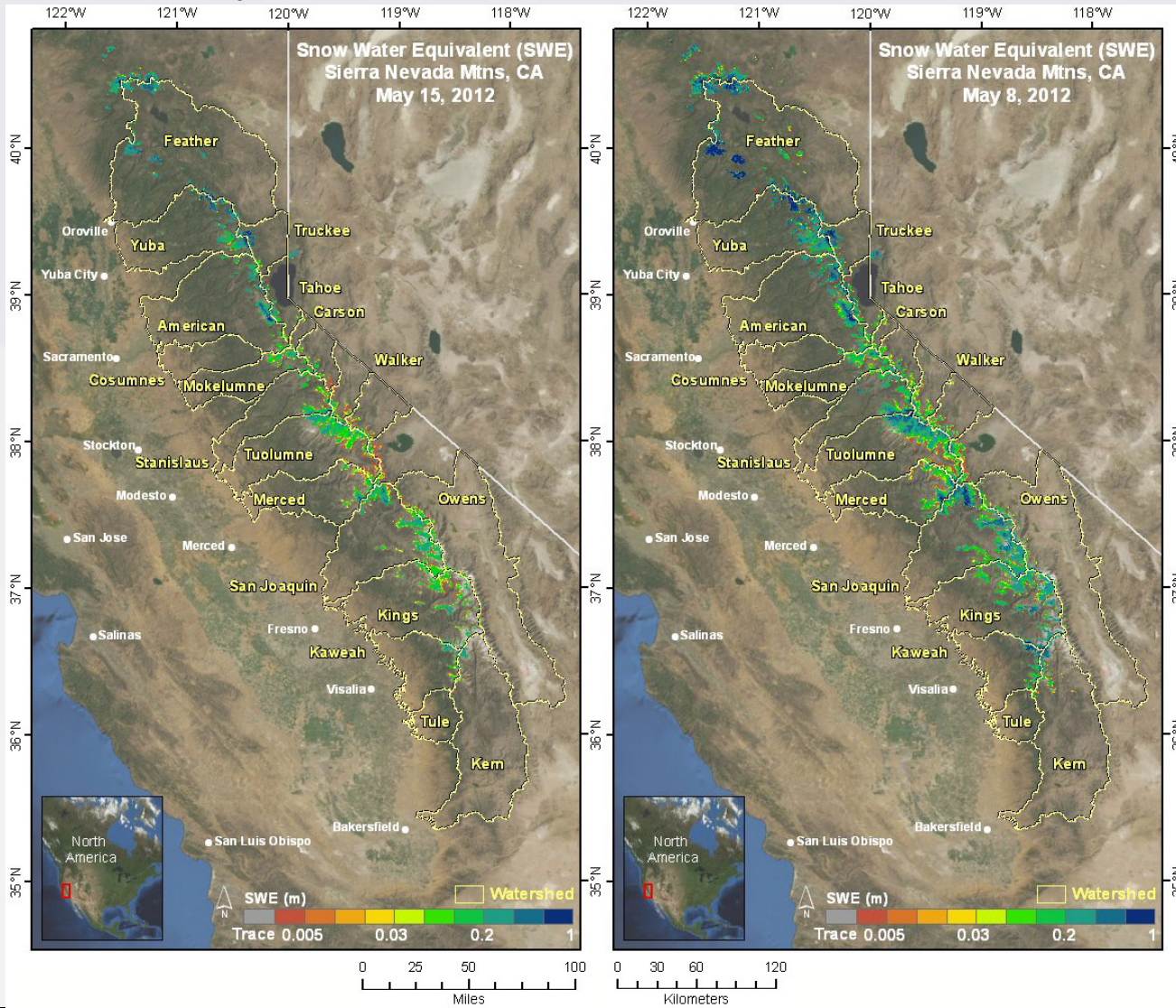
Real Time SWE Product: Comparison of Years



Real-Time SWE: Week to Week

May 15, 2012

May 8, 2012



- Identify other users / interested parties:
- Water Resources
- Forest Management
- Weather Research
- Regional Climate Modelers
- <http://instaar.colorado.edu/mtnhydro/>
- Noah.molotch@colorado.edu
- Noah.P.Molotch@jpl.nasa.gov



Acknowledgements

NASA: Terrestrial Hydrology & Applications

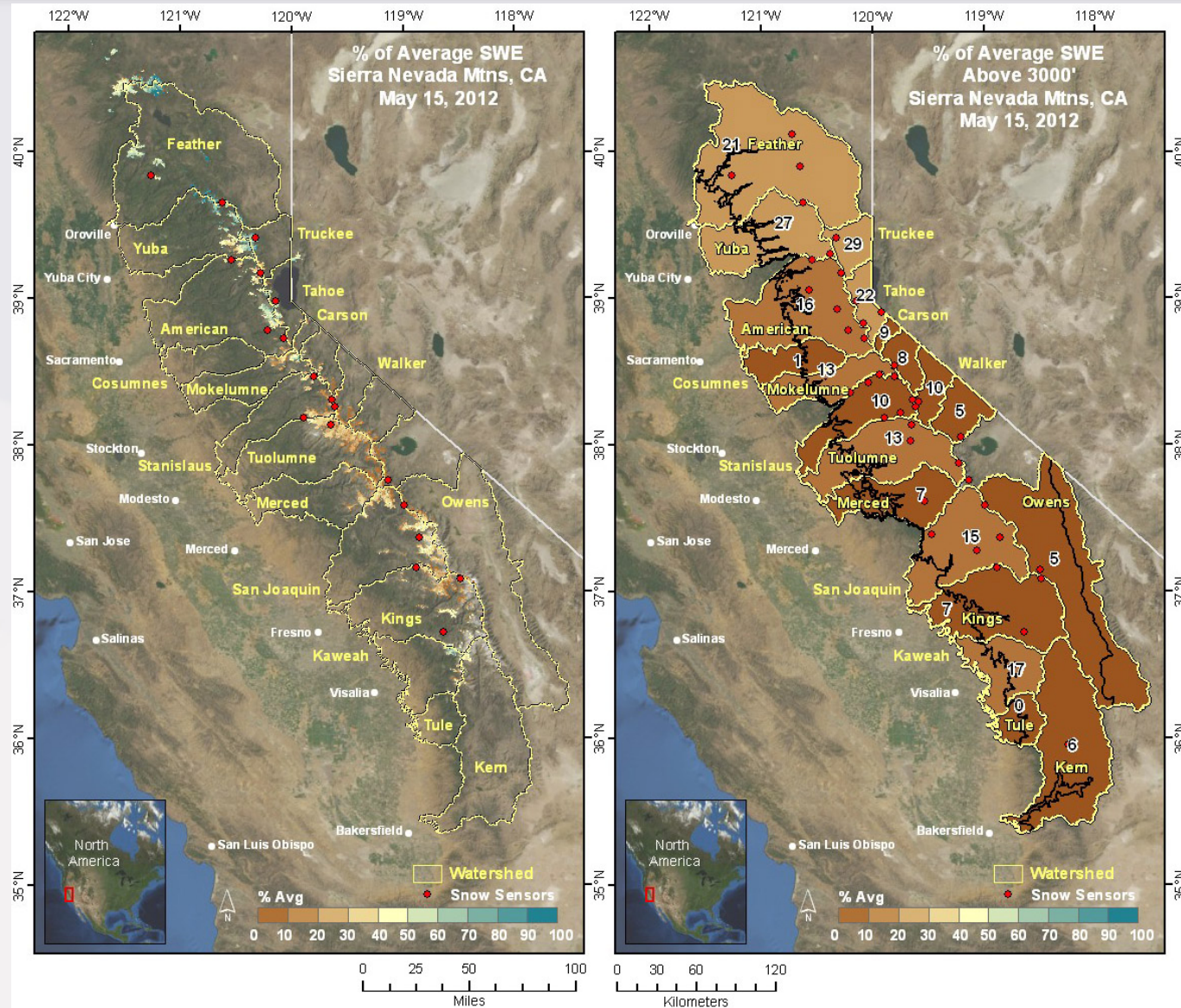
NSF: Hydrological Sciences

NOAA: Western Water Assessment

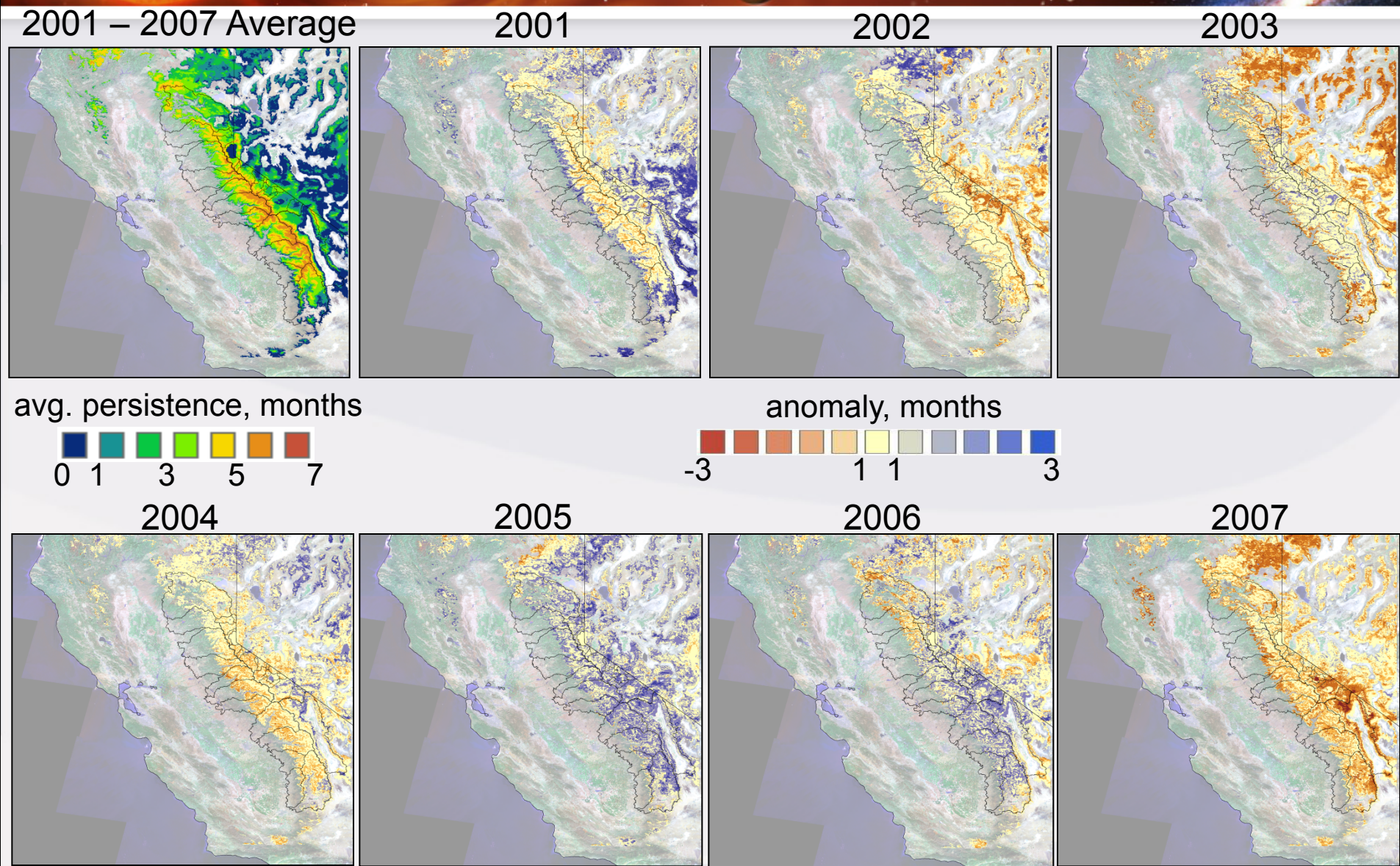
J. Dozier, T. Painter, L. Lestak, B. Guan, D.
Schneider, D. Rizzardo, S. Nemeth



Real-Time SWE Anomaly: May 15, 2012



Snow Cover Persistence Anomalies

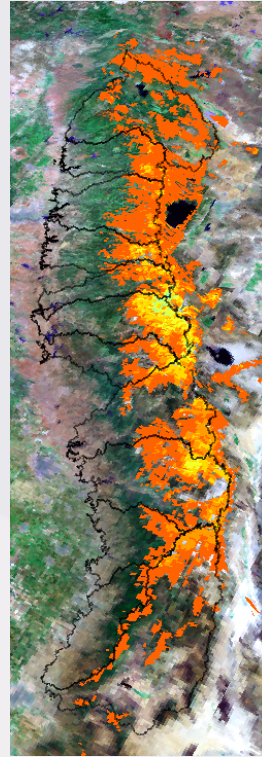
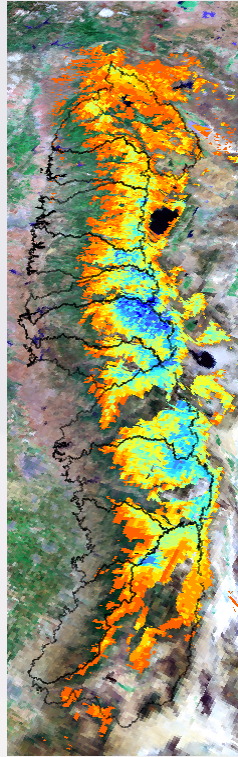
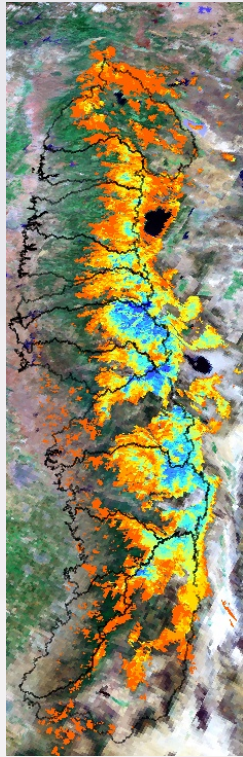


Remotely sensed snowpack reconstruction improves Sierra Nevada water storage estimates


04/01/05

04/01/06

04/01/07



SWE, cm



1 40 80 120 160 220

MODIS-model estimates of snow water equivalent in Sierra Nevada reveal extreme inter-annual variability.

Product: Merged MODIS snow data with models to map SWE across Sierra Nevada.

Maturity: Algorithm has been published through series of papers: Molotch et al 2004; Molotch & Bales, 2005, 2006; Molotch & Margulis, 2008; Molotch, 2009; Dozier et al., 2008. Products under development for Sierra Nevada.

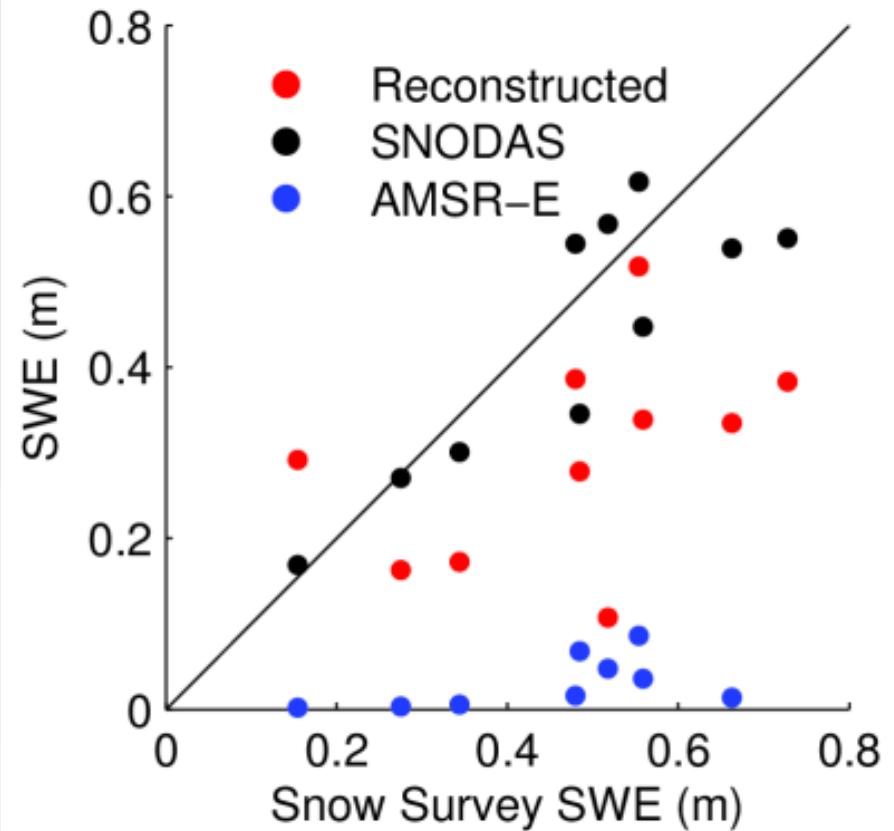
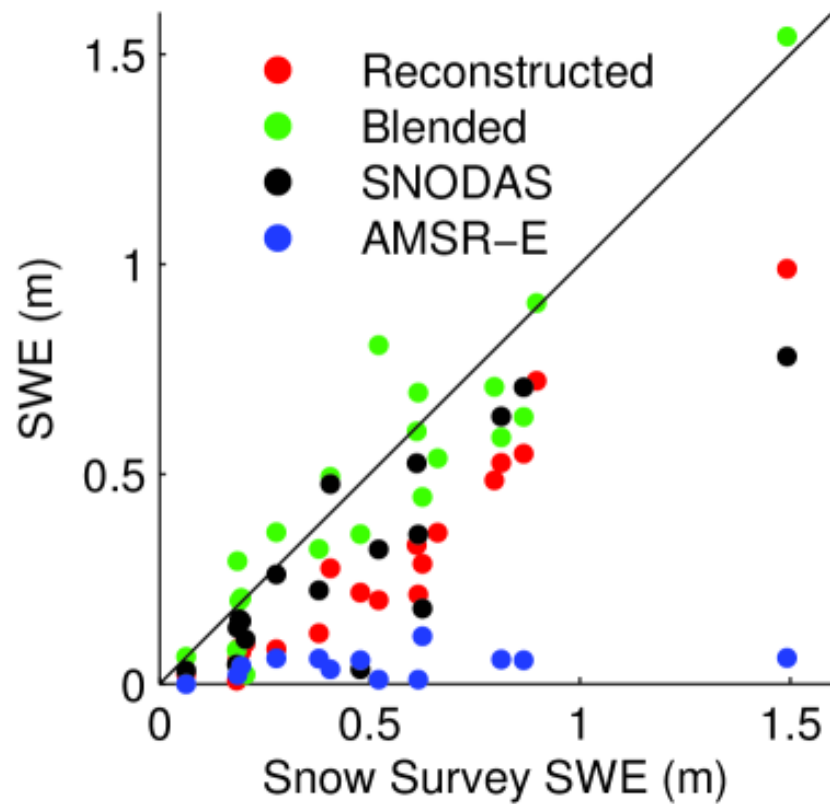
Earlier development dates back to 1970's with Al Rango and Jaroslov Martinec.



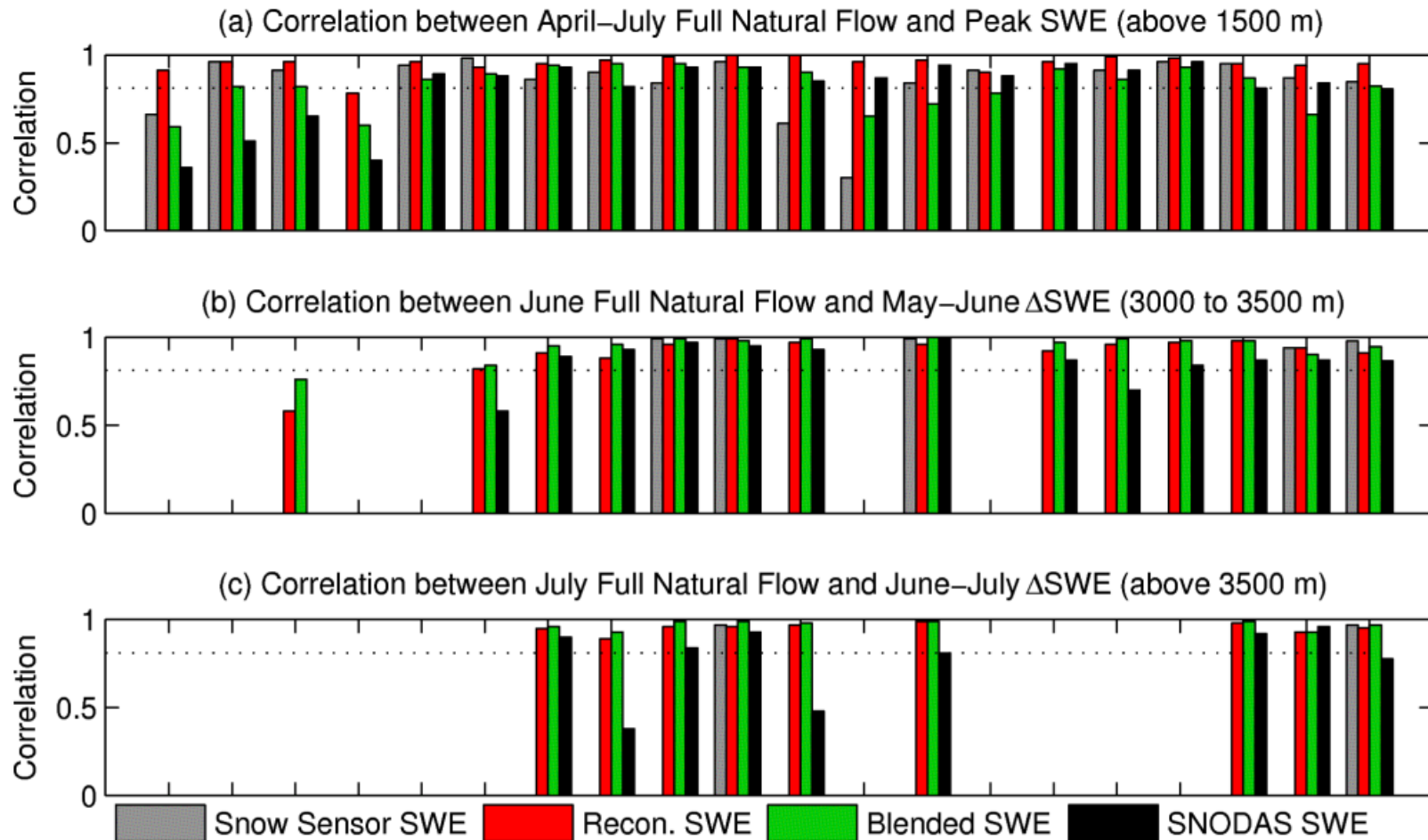
Molotch, 2009



Model Performance

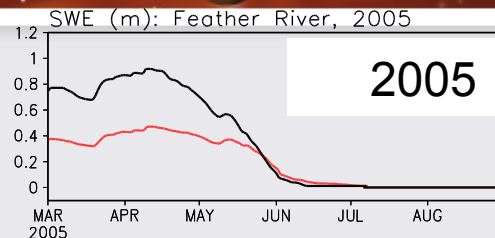
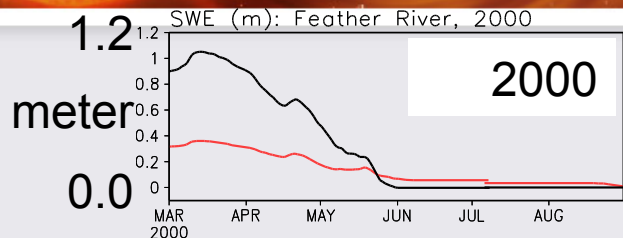


Correlation with Natural Flow: Sierra Nevada

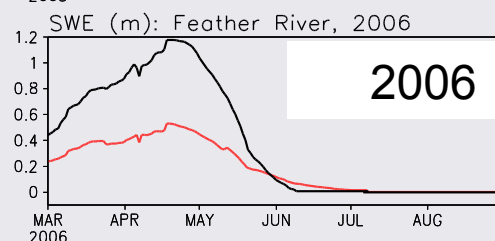
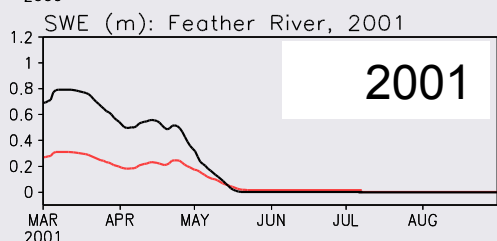


Guan et al., in review.

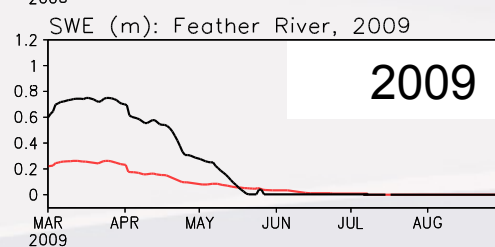
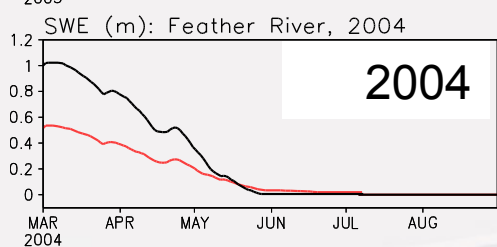
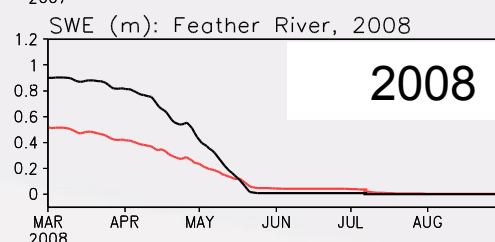
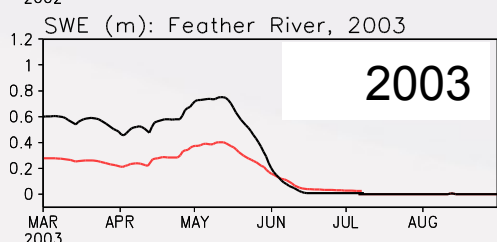
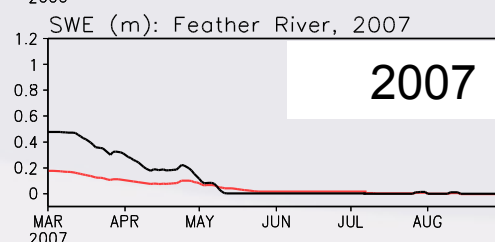
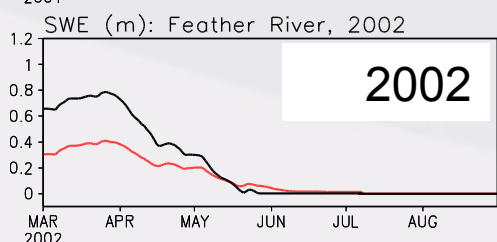
Mean Watershed SWE: Feather River



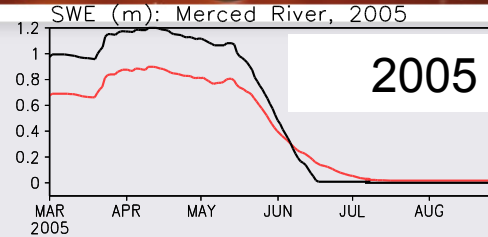
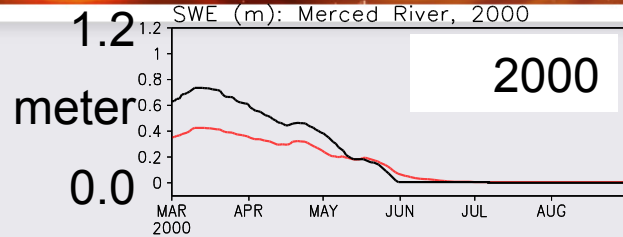
— Blended
— Observed



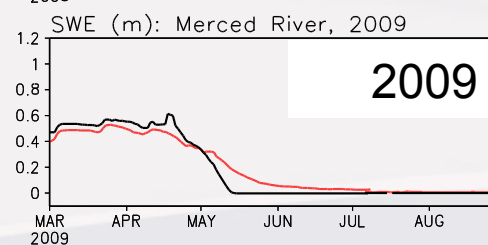
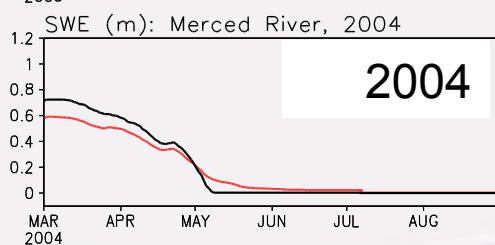
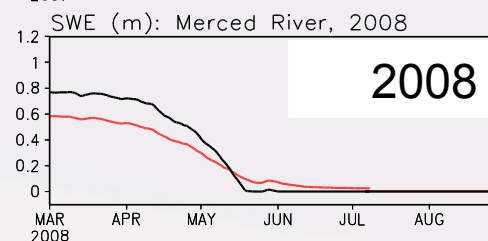
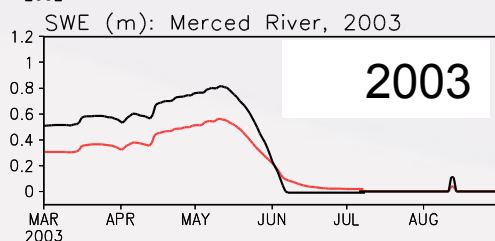
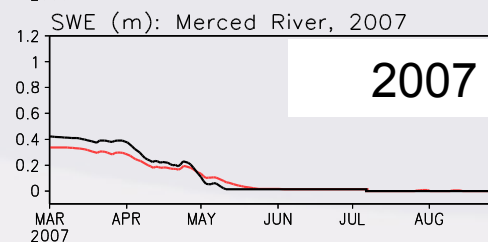
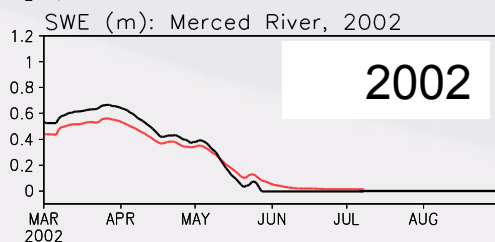
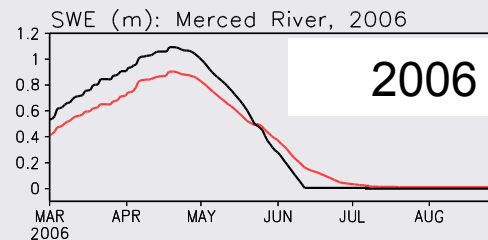
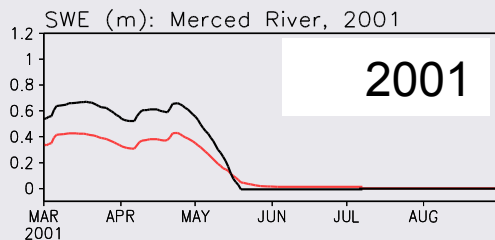
Blended SWE=SNODIS-
Distributed Residual



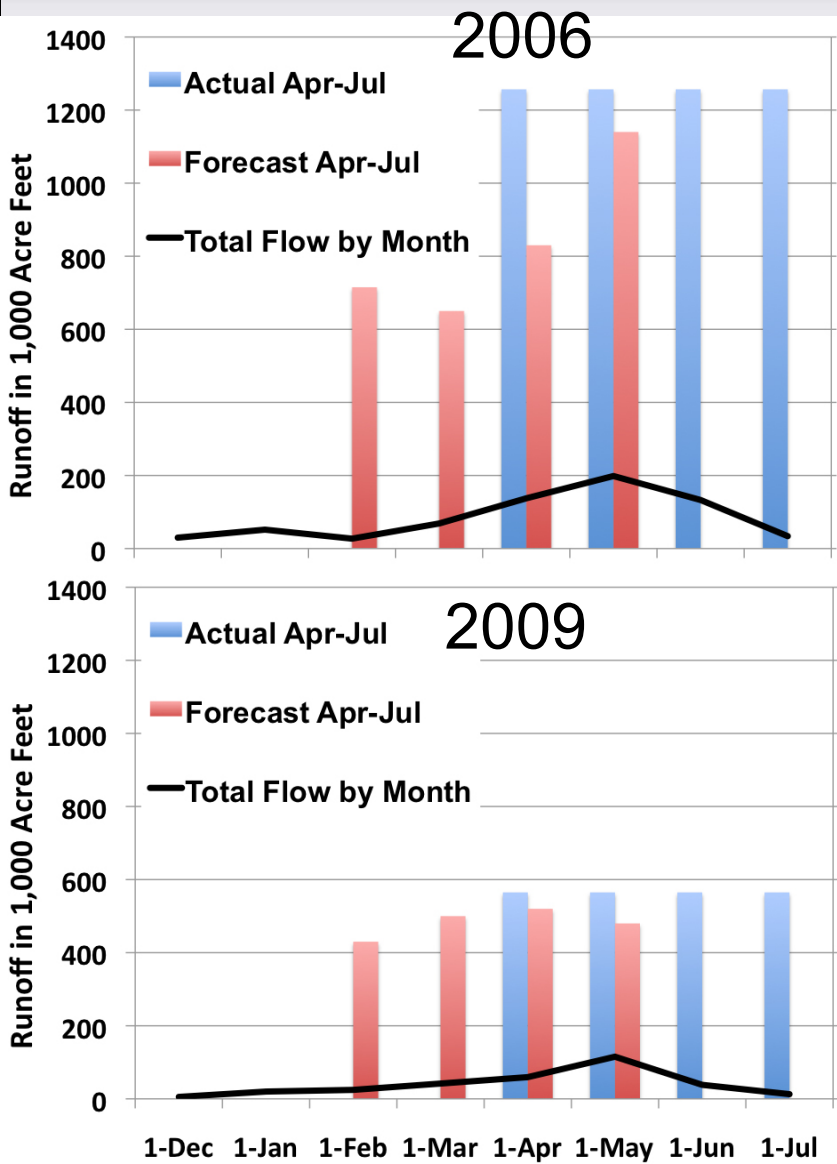
Mean Watershed SWE: Merced River



— Blended
— Observed

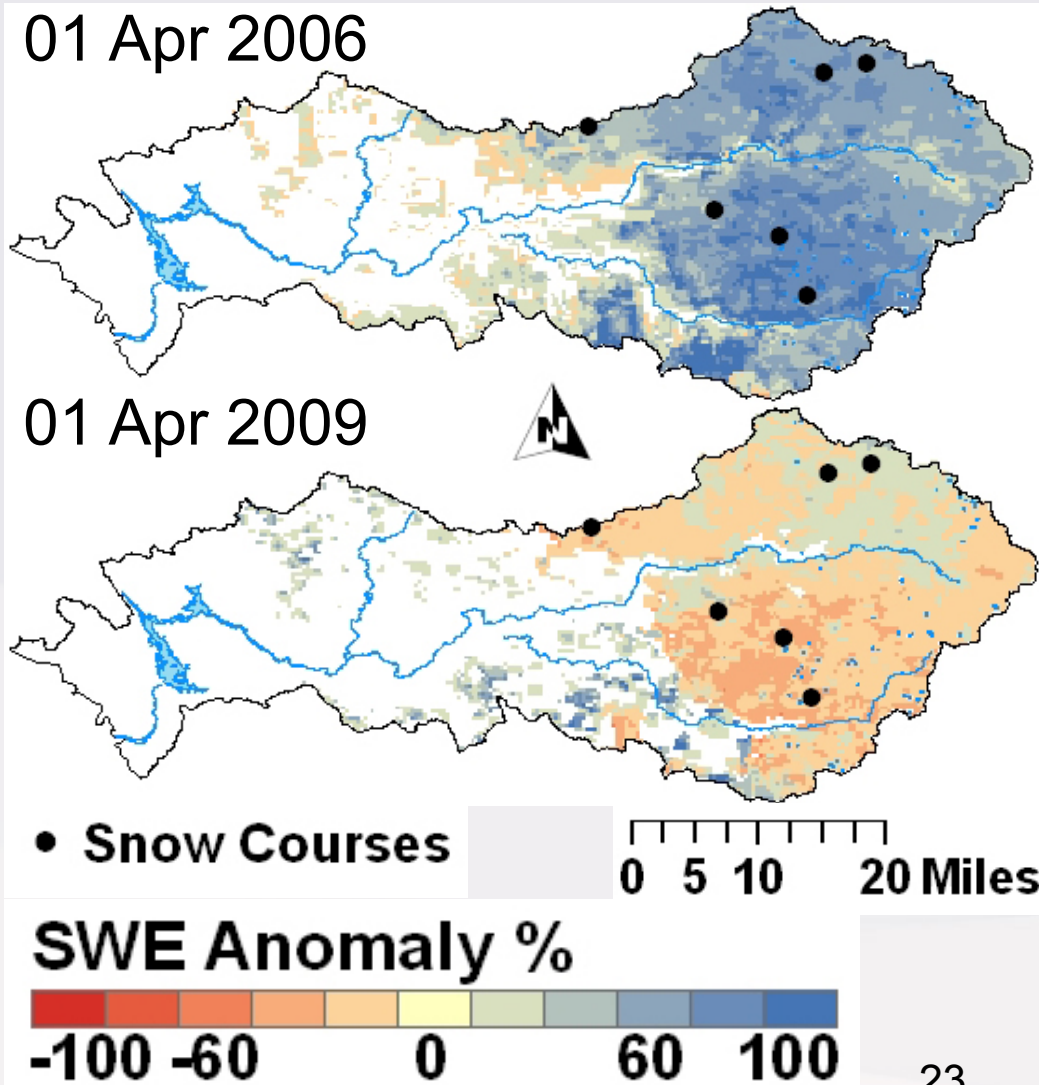


Unimpaired Flow Merced R. at Merced Falls



01 Apr 2006

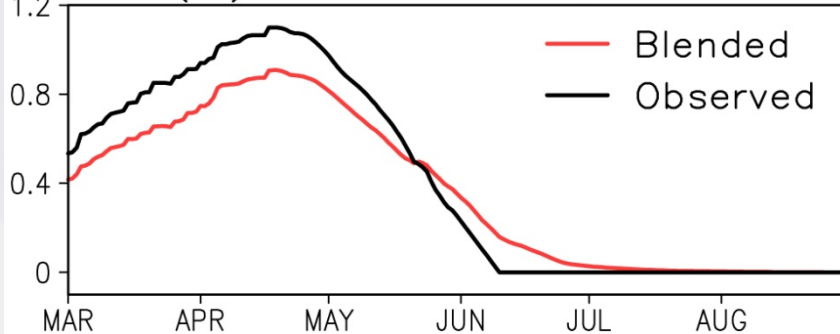
01 Apr 2009



Merced Basin - Snow Pillows vs. Spatial SWE

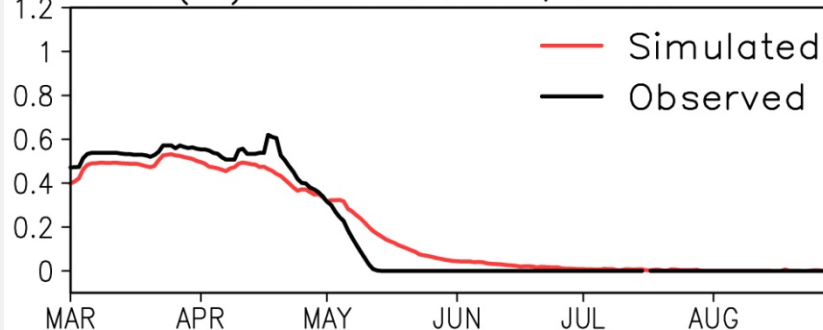
2006

SWE (m): MERCED RIVER, 2006

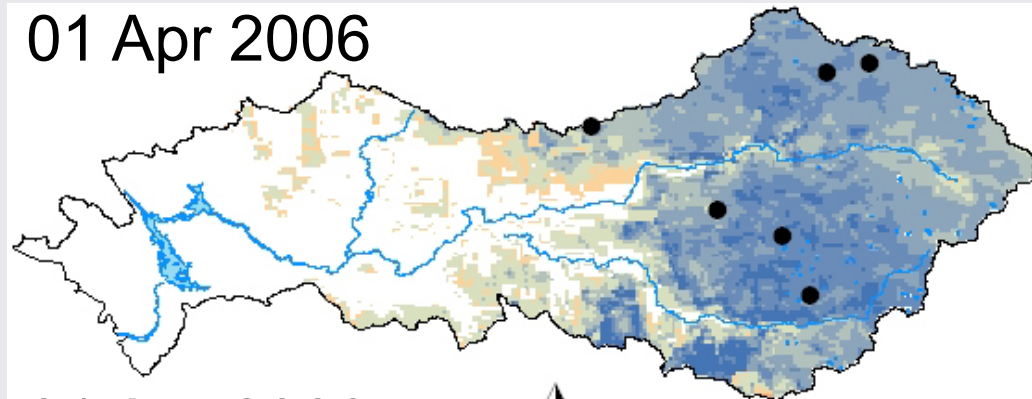


2009

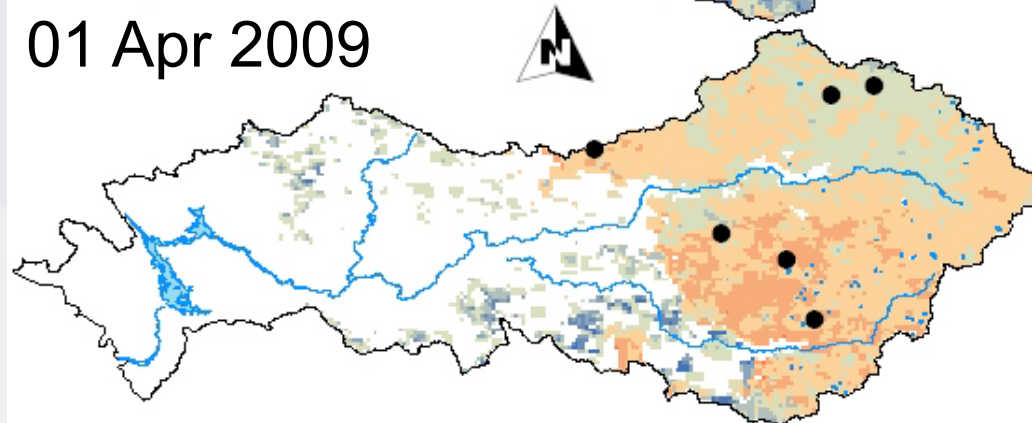
SWE (m): Merced River, 2009



01 Apr 2006



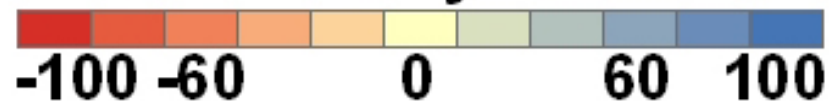
01 Apr 2009



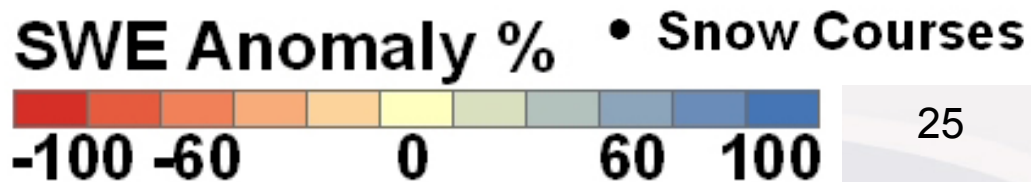
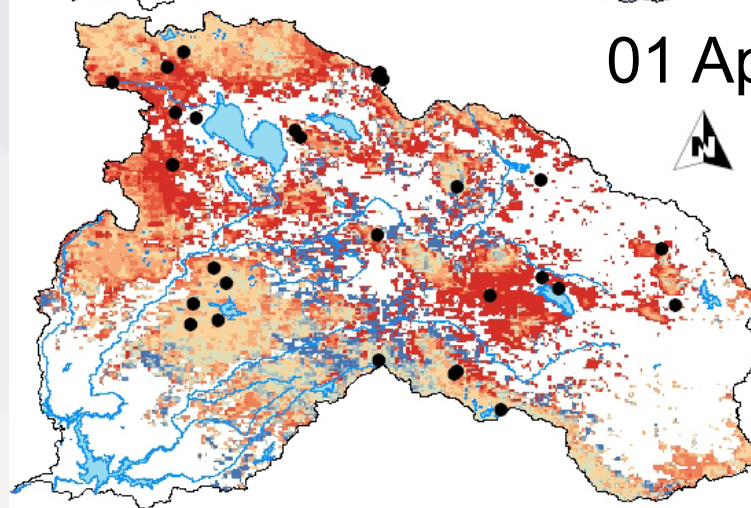
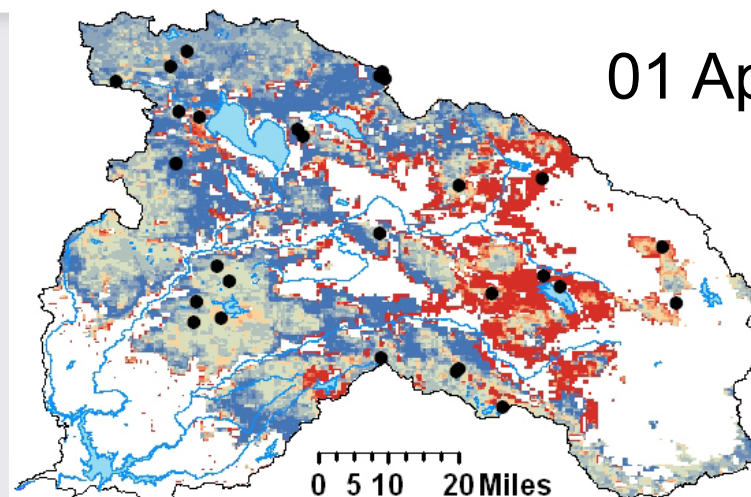
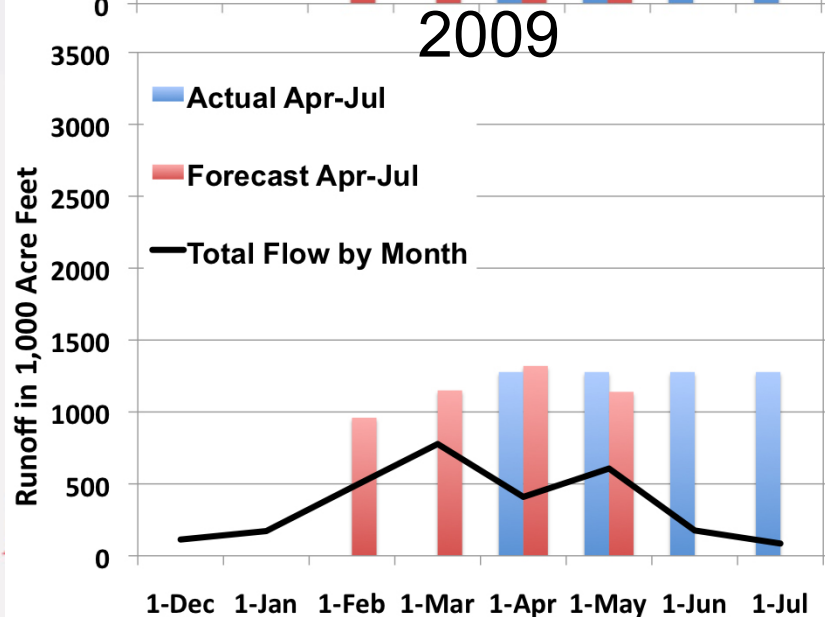
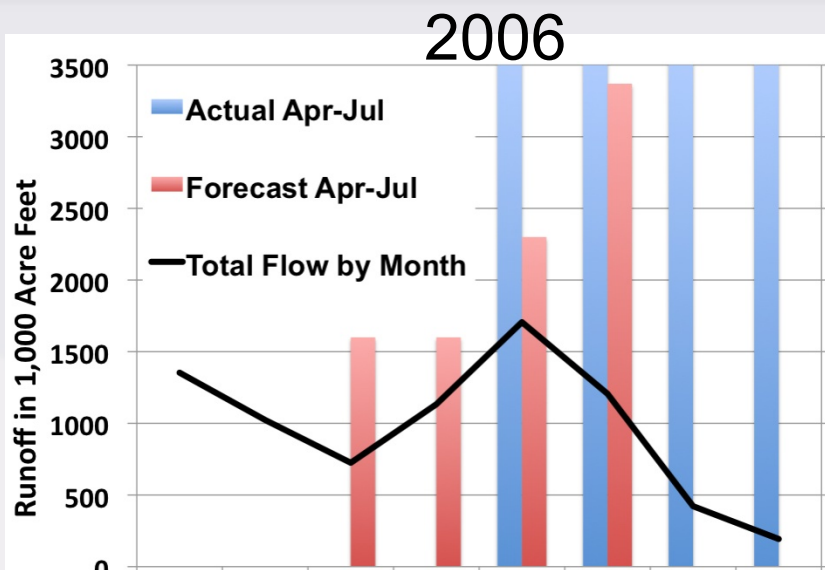
• Snow Courses

0 5 10 20 Miles

SWE Anomaly %



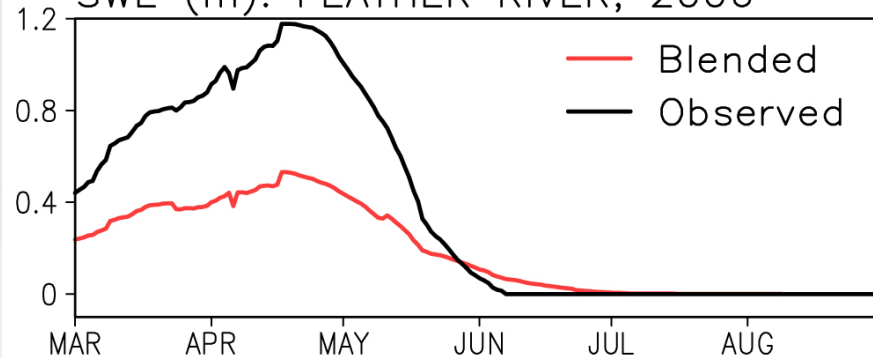
Unimpaired Flow Feather R. to Lake Oroville



Feather Basin - Snow Pillows vs. Spatial SWE

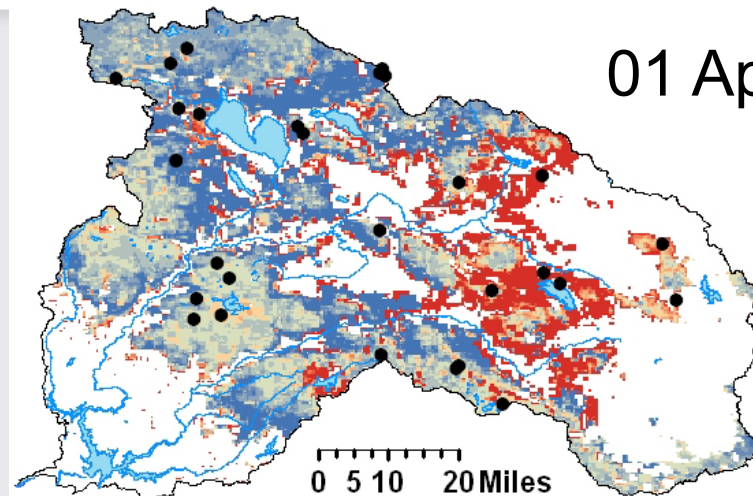
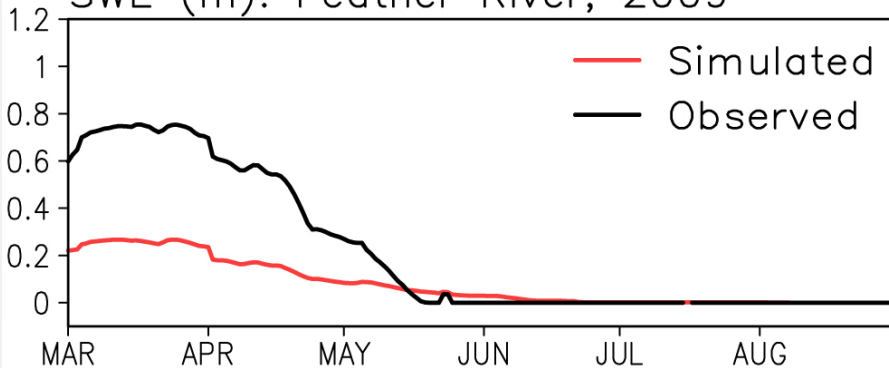
2006

SWE (m): FEATHER RIVER, 2006

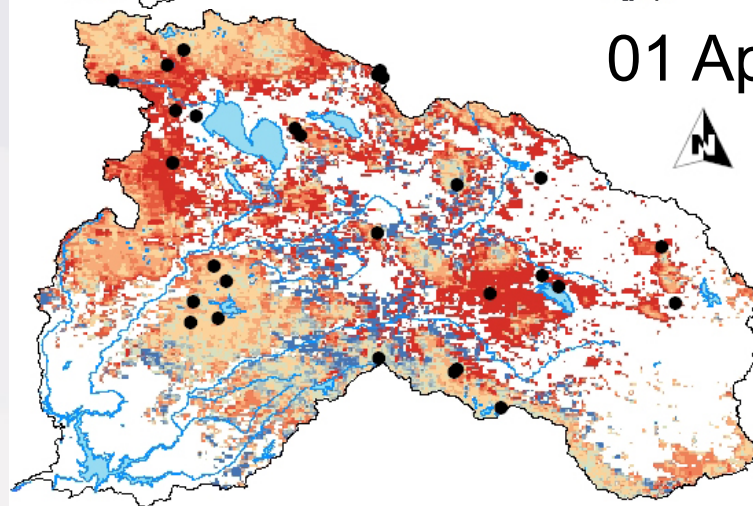


2009

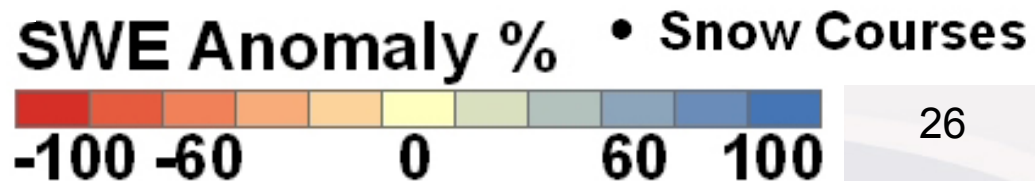
SWE (m): Feather River, 2009



01 Apr 2006

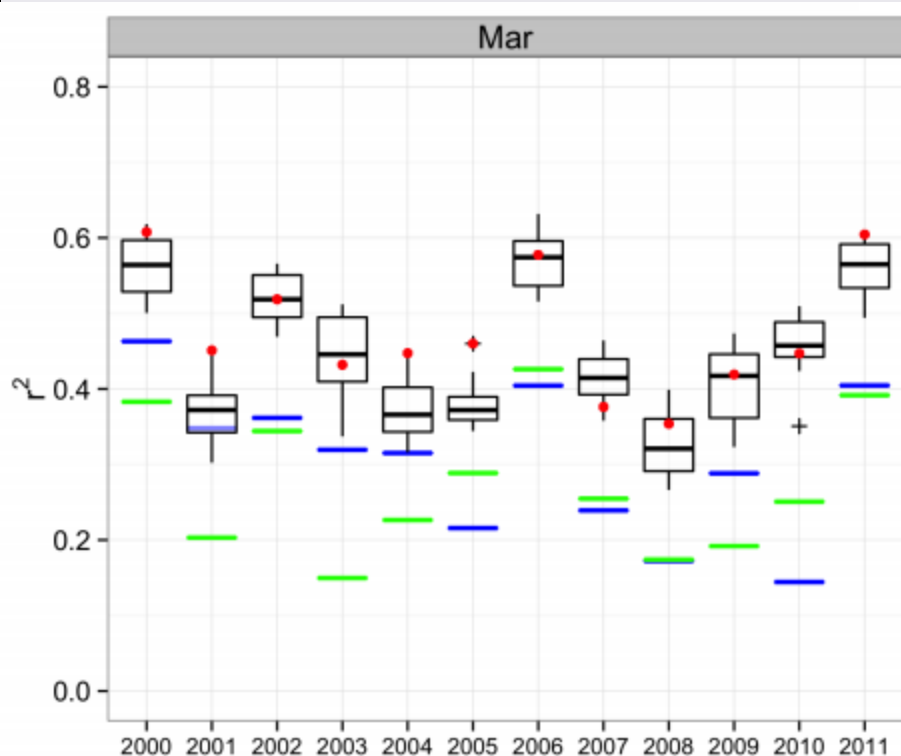


01 Apr 2009



Multi-variate Regression: SWE Interpolation

Annual Performance



Multi-Year Performance

